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Valuable Aid from Socialist Countries

EDITOR'S NOTE: From August to November 1969, the DRVN Government 'Ecoround Delegation led by Mr Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Buveau of the
Vist Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier, successively visited the People's Republiof China, the German Benocratic Republic, the Soviet Union, the Polith People's Republiof China, the German Benocratic Republic, the Soviet Union, the Polith People's Repubpolitic Republic, and Concluded with the Government of those countries agreements on conomic and
Republic, and concluded with the Government of those countries agreements on conomic and
military aid to Vist Nam in 1970. Two other Economic Delegations of the DRVN
visited the Republic of Cuba and the Albanian People's Republic and negotiated with them
aid agreements in fayour of Vist Nam.

On December 2, 1969, the DRVN Council of Ministers met to hear a report by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and a communiqué was later issued in this connection, saying:

"THE DRVN Council of Ministers notes with gratily fication that, warmly fication that, warmly fication that, warmly fication that, warmly fication that the sosocialist countries, the DRVN
Government economic delegation has successfully fulfilled
its tasks. It is very happy to
note that the Parties,
the Various socialist countries
have enthusiastically hailed
the great and all-round
successes of our people in
imperialism on the military,
political and diplomatic
riouts, and held that these
brilliant successes had greatly
contributed to the movement
contributed to the movement
world against US imperialism
state leaders of the socialist

countries have how a greement with they appraisal of the situation by our Party Central Committee and Government and with the latter's line and policy on the fight against US aggression, for national US aggression, for national output of the side of the side of the Nixon administration, reaffirmed their solidarity with our people, and voiced their determination to increase all-out support and assistance to our people's fight mational salvagrence in the side of the victory.

"The DRVN Council of Ministers holds that the signing of agreements on economic and military aid this time is a great and valuable help from the various socialist countries extended in the spirit of proletary of the common of

"The DRVN Council of Ministers expresses the profound and sincere gratitude of the DRVN Government and people to the Parties,

(Continued page 7)

PLAF Successes in November

A copy of this material has been PAS Guil the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. where the registration of the Booke & Periodicals, 2820 s 34th St. San Faine. I have an agent of Xun-hash soft than J. Demokrats Rept. to Wick-Wam, in available of these Demokrats Rept. to Wick-Wam, in available memory and produced the produced of the passing of the passing the

one of the control of

HERE is now enough evidence to affirm safely that far from being an the Now. 26 community of the Nov. 26 community of the Whot 26 community of the White House, Son My was an organized massacre ordered from alove and executed in cold blood. To be ordered from alove and executed in cold blood. To be only to read the horrible confessions made by American soldiers back from Son My, to relieve their confliction instruction to race the village and exterminate all its inhabitants at list inhabitants.

We are at present witnessing a real awakening of conscience of ex-GIs in Viet Nam. Every day brings new

Terry Reid, belonging to an infantry unit, described how the GIs had raped women known beautiful to the GIs had raped women how he and his buddies had seen't hundreds of bodies sprawling in the fields, including 60 women and children of the control of the contr

US authorities will have to take to great pains to cover up other atrocities of their troops, especially at Ba Lang An, Kong H'King, etc.

Some of the killings might appear at first sight as mere "incidents." We need only to enquire into the affairs to find the truth buried under that appearance:

"I've brought up my son in the hope to make of him an honest man," said Mrs. Meadlo, mother of a repenting GI having taken part in the Son My massacre. But they have donned him a uniform and the US Army has trained him into a murderer!"

That is, how the origin of all these "hiededist" has been brought to light. Young Americans, workers or students full of zeal, have been led from one rime to another by their own leaders. They put a rifle in their hand and said: "Go to Viet Nam and free the population there from the clutches of the room to be the population of the room the clutches of the room that moment. Crimes like the one in Son My wait for them at the turn of the road, inevitabley.

(Continued page 7)



The tractor station at Gia Loc, Hai Hung province, is ready to serve the Winter-Spring rice crop.

OVER 22.000 FOREIGN CONDOLENCE MESSAGES ON PRESIDENT HO'S DEATH

CCORDING to incomplete statistics more than 22,000 messages and letters have been received from abroad, condoling over President Ho Chi Minh's passing away. They were from State leaders, fraternal Parties; Various political parties, mass organizations and individuals from 121 countries including 12 socialist countries. 27 countries in Asia, 34 in Africa, 26 in

Latin America, 20 in Europe and 2 in

The messaves and letters included The messages and letters included those sent by the Heads of State or Prime Ministers of 47 countries, 79 com-munist and workers' parties, trade union organizations in 37 countries, youth and student organizations in 59 countries, women organizations in 36 countries, and 21 international organi-

45th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (Dec. 4, 1969,

Mr. XUAN THUY Reviews the Last 44 Sessions

T the 45th session of A the Paris Conference, Minister Xuan Thuy. head of DRVN Government Delegation reviewed what had been done so far by The Paris Conference in its 45 sessions over the past ten months. He pointed out that until now it has reached no result because the Nixon administration had not yet given up its aggressive stance. continued to prolong the war maintain the Thieu-Ky-Khiem stooge administration as a tool for the carrying out of US neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. while persisting in its scheme to negotiate from a "position of strength" and in its demand that the Vietnamese people accept peace terms within the framework of US neo-colonialism

Mr Xuan Thuy analyzed the contradictions in the so-called "peace plan" of the Nixon administration which said peace would come out through two parallel ways on a double front: "Vietnamization" of the war and "the negotiation in Paris.

The DRVN chief negotiator described the "Vietnamization of the war" as only a scheme to use Vietnamese fight Vietnamese, replace step by step US ground forces by puppet troops, at the same time to keep from 200,000 to 300,000 US supporting and logistic troops in South Viet Nam and maintain the Saigon stooge administration as a too to implement the aggressive policy in South Viet Nam. By "Vietnamizing the war", the Nixon administration is

not seeking peace as it claims but a military solution to the war in Viet Nam in the hope of using its military strength to end it on its own terms.

The DRVN envoy foretold that Nixon's "Vietnamization" would certainly be defeated because of its many insoluble contradictions. The US wants to replace the US troops with puppet soldiery but if more than 600,000 US and satellite troops have not been able to subdue the South Vietnamese people, how can the puppet army created by the US and forced to kill its own people successfully assume the US fighting responsibility? How can the war be ended when the US while professing its willingness to end the war, is maintaining hundreds of thousands of US troops in South Viet of its aggressive war. Nam? So long as the US aggressors continue to ride

The DRVN representative pointed to the sound proporoughshod over the Vict sal for a provisional coali-Nam soil and massacre the Vietnamese people, the lattion government to be set up in South Viet Nam to ter are determined to conorganize free general elec-tion and ensure the right tinue their fight till there is not a single aggressor of self-determination of the left in their country. Thus, South Vietnamese people. He dismissed professed US respect if the war drags on, it is because the Nixon adminisfor the South Vietnamese tration still refuses to leave people's right of self-deterthe path of armed aggression mination as incompatible with in Viet Nam On the other its refusal to discuss this probhand the US is endeavour. lem with the RSVN PRG, the ing to consolidate the Sai genuine and legal represengon stooge administration. tative of the South Vietnam-However, the latter's decayese people. The US obstiing process is going on, its nately sticking to its aggresalienation from the people sive policy accounts for the is worsening and popular deadlock of the Paris Condiscontent against it is ference, and for this growing stronger than ever. US must be blamed. In short, the Nixon adminis-

tration's stubborn adherence to its "Vietnamization" policy will not lead to the cessation of war but to heavier setbacks for US neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam

As to the path to peace through the negotiations in Paris" as viewed by the US, Mr Xuan Thuy pointed out that facts in the past ten months had clearly proved that the Nixon administration only wanted to conduct " negotiations " from strength, i.e. by exerting maximum military pressi on the battlefield combined with attempts to intimidate and deceive the Vietnamese people into acceptance of the US conditions at the conference table. The UShas been obstinately persisting in its demand for mutual troop withdrawal" and a price for the cessation

Xuan Thay concluded

Hanoi Press Opinion

Mr. Stewart's Unsavouzy Part

A S universal indignation at the Son My mass-acre was descending on Nixon and company. lone man dared come out and raise his small hands to shield the White House and the Pentagon. He was British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart!

Within only a few days after the Son My case was brought to light by Amer-ican and British papers, Stewart twice played his unsayoury part as counsel for the murderers.

Going on the air on No-vember 23, he said that even if the accusations were vindicated, "they did not mean the American cause

Again, he was quoted by AP on November 27 as saying, "American war aims in Viet Nam would remain valid even if reports of the My Lai (Son My — Ed.) atrocities prove true."

Clearly enough, Mr Stew art's cynicism, brazenness and ruthless disregard for human life were actuated by an unavowable motive

The Son My mass killing was viewed by British opinion and by humanity as a whole as a war crime committed by the US aggressors.

One may ask Stewart One may ask Stewart:
What "cause" do the
crimes of war and genocide
serve and what is their
"Validity"? Could the
Hitlerite crimes in Oradour
and Lidice be separated
from their monstrous from their monstrous
"cause"? Can there be a
"cause" which requires
mass murders of old persons, mass murders of old persons, women and children includ-ing sucklings? The US ag-gressors' "cause" referred to by Stewart has been denounced by many British papers themselves.

It does not differ from the "cause" upheld in the past by the British im-perialists against the Indians or the Cypriots.

Stewart has cut acre the scatiments of the British people. In the past ten-odd days, the British press has been continually putting out continually putting reports on the angry l public feeling over the Son My massacre. 65 MPs have signed a motion of protest and urged the Wilson administration to inform the US government of the deep concern of the public in Britain over the affair. On November 23 thousands of Londoners demonstrated in front of the US Embassy, urnt a US flag, shouted US assassins!", and urged that their government disso ciate itself from the US war policy. The British people are aware of the US crimes in Viet Nam

They also know that those crimes originate from the US aggressive war. The Observer on November 23 said that "the reports of the that "the reports of the Son My massacre, even if only partly true, are hor-rifying." They reflect the character of the US war in Viet Nam and the conse-quence of the US intervention, it added.

Public opinion in Britam, many members of the Wilson administration—such as Post and Telecommunication Minister John Stonehouse, MP Noel Baker, and many Labour MPs have been pressing the US to put an to its aggressive war, and unconditionally and totally withdraw US troops from South Viet Nam

The British Foreign Sec retary has also entirely shocked the conscience of progressive mankind, and intolerably provoked world public opin His statements added

evidence to the Wilson government's serious betrayal of its commitments and responsibility as one of the two Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Viet Nam. The Wilson adminis-tration's attitude toward tration's attitude toward the US war in Viet Nam is too well-known to every body as one of shielding conniving at, and even tail with, the US. It has supplied military "advisors" and weapons to the US and weapons to the US and allowed it to use Hongkong in its aggressive war. It has approved all US war escalations and readily advertized every US political ploy. All this has been aimed more US dollars and sup port to Britain's colonialis interests east of Suez

This time, Stewart again showed unusual zeal in de-fending US crimes. One is wondering what the Wilson administration will get as reward from Nixon. But one thing is certain, it has brought a hornet's nest about

"Wilson, don't lick US boots any more!", "Wilson, US puppet!" chanted Britishagainst the US war in Viet

Bertrand Russell. famed British philosopher and peace militant, stated in November 1966 that "the response of the British Labour Government to brazen crimes [against the Vietnamese people] has been an abject subservience to the aggressor," and "this gov-ernment will undoubtedly go down in history as the worst in the history of the Labour Party.

> Nhan Dan (The Peoble) Nov. 20, 1060

> > VIBT NAM COURIER



en rays on the gleam-

ing white heach of My Hoi

mending their nets, others

plaiting coconut fibre. Then

all of a sudden, artillery

fire from the American posi-

tion on Nui Ram and other

copters flew in and raked

the area with machinegun

fire. I called to my grand-

parents to go into shelter. By

now, many houses and trees

had been destroyed or slash-

ed down. I thought it was

an enemy routine shelling

and strafing. But soon after-

wards the helicopters came

wave after wave and landed

Hardly had they stepped

down when the shouting and

gesticulating soldiery began

their killing and burning

There were 15 people in Mr.

Le's shelter, 8 of them were

shot dead as soon as they

reached the opening. The

remaining 7 were killed by

grenades hurled inside. Mrs.

Not was also cut down as

she was getting out of her

children who ran screaming

behind was also mown down

The murderers also killed her was seriously wounded.

hamlet

rampage.

shelter.

SON MY Survivor's NIXON'S CHEMICAL First-hand Account WARFARE IN SOUTH of Massacre

Vo Thi Lien, a 12-year-old girl, who miraculously escaped from the Son My massacre and who is now in North Viet Nam, told of how the Yank devils behaved on that day,

THE day had just broken shot at my grandma's chest . came. I hastened into safety and the sun cast its gold- Horrified, I could only cry Later I learnt that the GIs out "Grandma is dead! when grenades were tossed my native hamlet. As usual. into the shelter where grandfather and I were hiding. on such fine days, the people in My Hoi hamlet got up Before I could reach the outlet a grenade went off very early, some preparing for a fishing day, others and I lost consciousness. weaving sleeping mats or

When I came to, I still heard the wild screams of the Yankees. Not until afternoon did I get out of the refuge Struck with horror I ran

among the burning ruins callpositions roared down on the ing out "Someone still hamlet. Dozens of US heli- alive?" Only moanings were heard. I ran from one shelter to another, tears rolling down my cheeks. At Mrs. Mai's shelter, both she and her husband were dead Mrs. Vo Thi Mai, who had just given birth to a baby ten hours' earlier, had been gunned down. She lay beside Manh a ra-year-old boy Thanh, another boy, had one American troops in the arm sliced off by a bullet He was groaning with pain when I arrived. In the shelter of Mr. Tang, I found a still more gruesome spectacle : Mr. Tang had both legs and both arms gone, his body was riddled with bullets. His wife and his sister Sau and a child of the latter were laying dead on the ground. Mrs Luu, 50. had been stripped naked, shot and flung into the flame Miss Thiet her daughter-inlaw, was also found lifeless nearby. I came to the shelter

among the seven hiding there

had been murdered, the other

coungest child inside the Five-year-old Anh was bayoneted through his back. They afterwards went to At the shelter of Mrs. Trinh the shelter of Mrs Vo Thi Phu. found blood everywhere my aunt. They dragged her There all the nine occupants out and attempted an aswere dead. Mrs. Trinh and sault on her. As she resisted her four children were laying furiously, they emptied a crumpled, a grenade having full burst of carbine into torn their bodies to pieces. her neck. Her little child Mrs. Hoa and her three crawled up and sucked at the children had also been killed

breast of the dead mother In the shelter of Mrs. Ngon. the killing was even more The GIs then dumped armfuls of straw on my atrocious. Mrs. Ngo, who was nearing her time, was shot aunt and her baby and set dead, the foetus thrusting its fire to the heap. In the legs from her mother's womb. afternoon when I went to Three other children were my aunt's shelter, I found two charred bodies, the sprawling dead, their heads resting on their mother's mouth of the child still at arm.

Then the GIs came over By now it was already to my family's shelter just past noon. As I was trying as my grandmother emerged to pull out a cousin of with a bundle of clothes. They mine trapped in a smashed shouted menacingly then shelter the Americans again

VIFT NAM

Excerpts from a communique issued on Nov. 18, 1969 by the South Viet Nam Committee to Denounce US-Puppets' War Crimes --

N the past ten months since had come to Mrs. Kheo a 65 - year - old woman and set fire to her house the only house that remained in the As Mrs. Kheo came out of her underground, the GIs gunned her down and threw her into the flame.

That night, some villagers and I did the most painful and gruesome job of gathering bits of the shattered bodies to bury them.

I was later told by other survivors of what had happened in the morning when I lost consciousness. The Americans, they said, dragged Mr. Mai along by his beard, burnt it then shot him. Seeing that he was still alive, they finished him off by thrusting a bayonet through his body

No words can descibe the crimes of the Yankees against the populations of Son My and neighbouring villages. In My Hoi hamlet a one which counted less than one hundred inhabitants, mostly aged people, women and children, only 7 survived because they had escaped the enemy's detection or had been left as dead and later saved by the villagers

I personally lost 18 mem bers in my family

Nixon took office, a series of delta provinces like My Tho Ben Tre Tay Ninh, Tra Vinh, Thu Dau Mot. Can Tho. Rach Gia Soc Trang, Gia Dinh. Bien Hoa, Long An, Long Khanh and Kien Phong, have been regularly attacked with noxious chemicals in high doses. As a result, great losses of life and property have been caused to the population. On February 16, 1969, for example, thou-sands of hectares of ricefields stretching on over 20 kilometres from Giong Trom district to the capital of

Ben Tre province devastated by cl

agents.

were

chemical

In Tra Vinh province, US "flying cranes" on March 22, 1969 dropped gas bombs on Hoa Huu and on Hoa Binh A and B hamlets and the Kenh Lon area and the Kenh Lon area just outside the provincial capital. Over 5,000 people were poisoned. On April 11, US chemical toxics ruined most of the toxics runned most of the crops and fruit trees on 30 kilometres from Long Thoi village to An Phu Tan village in Cau Ke district. In the last week of May. thousands of people in six villages of Cang Long district were affected by chem ical poisons which caused vomiting, headache, fever, hemorrhage, etc. In addition, dozens of hectares of fruit trees and food plants were

In Soc Trang province, the US in June and July 1968, carried out repeated chemical spraying on Nhon Hoa village

laid waste.

(Phuoc Long district), Long Kien villages (the chief on the provincial capital, devastating tens of thousands of hectares of fruit trees. people were casualties, dozens them fatalities. All the five members of Mr. An's for example, lost their lives.

Most recently, on Novem ber 4 and 5, 1969 US aircraft spread toxic chemicals on areas along Highway 20 in Cai Be district, My Tho province. Most of the orchards and crop fields were devastated, and hundreds of people including many old lolks and children were seriously affected

Attacks with chemical products and toxic gas were conducted with particular intensity on Tay Ninh province. On July 18 and 20, noxious chemicals were spread on a large area from the Trinh Minh The canal spread on a large area from the Triph Minh The canal to the southeastern and northeastern ends of Ba Den Mount, affecting over 1,000 people, and killing 30 children. Ninh Thanh and Hiep Ninh villages in the Cao Dai Holy See area were repeatedly sprayed with chemical poisons in the last 20 days of September 1969. On more than 200 occasions, US aircraft including " flying cranes" dumped on these two villages of less than 15 square kilometres thousands

(Continued page 4)



Another mass murder in 1968 by GIs in Son Tinh, same district in Quang Neai province (to which Son My belongs)

her mother's breast.

NIXON'S "NEW POLICY" OR US LEGALISATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS of barrels of CS gas, in addition to over 5,000 gas shells fired on it by US

DO YHAN SANG the area of South Viet Nam

is given by the Washington Post on July 25, 1969 as

about 66,000 square miles.

CS (o - chloroben-zalmalono-

nitritil) is 50 times more toxic than chemical poisons

As for tear-gases, mostly

In making an exception

ocen playing havoc in South Viet Nam, and the tear

gases warfare against war dissenters in the United

The Vietnamese people insist that the US cease using not only chemical weapons, but all other da-

stardly weapons; such as

steel-pellet bombs, napalm and phosphorous bombs, etc... They demand above all that the US put an end

to their war of aggression

States!

of World War II.

Nov. 25 his decision to renounce definitively use of bacteriological weapons, and not to use first lethal chemicals or paralys ing products, not including defoliating chemicals.

This decision was praised This decision was praised by the propaganda machine of the White House and the Pentagon as an "initiative toward peace", a "new con-cession", a "contribution to the atmosphere of peace and mutual understanding tween nations", etc. It was West-German authorities who candidly declared that they also had given up since 1954 to the manufacturing of BC (bacteriological and chemical) weapons.

What is the truth behind

the Nixon statement? Firstly, it is to be noticed that in professing his alleg-ed distaste for bacteria, Nixon made a very vague commitment indeed. "What commitment indeed. "What is specific in bacteriological weapons," wrote Professor Jdanov, director of the Institute for Research on Vi ruses, Soviet Academy of Sciences, Medical Sciences, "is the possibility of using them in secrecy, as their use is known only after serious epi-demics have affected broad Even in such an Nixon - whose eventuality. redibility has always been crops and doubted can still argue that the disease has been caused

somebody else's fault. It is common knowledge that the US, Great Britain and West Germany are the biggest producers of BC weapons which Brigadier [11] Rothschild, an ex-chemal officer of US aggressive forces in Korea, 1950-1953 considered "weapons of the future", since they offered the aggressor a three fold advantage: *strategic logistical The total value of the equipment in US bases and ars nals for the manufacture of such weapons is above one billion dollars. Military stocks of BC weapons are on the increase in the US. Thus, the Rocky Mountain storage and the Tooele dump contain more than one hundred million lethal doses than of nervous gas. It is dif-ficult to trust Nixon's good faith so far as the destruc-tion of all this "death engine" is concerned the engine" is concerned, the

The Americans were not only the first but also the only belligerent to use BC weapons in their aggressive war in Korea. They have been resorting in South Viet Nam to poison ever since 1958 (mass poisoning in Phu Loi camp) and to toxic chemicals ever since August 1961. Moreover, Nixon's reservation regarding some

84

reservation for their use in

chemical products and tear-

Did he mean by these products that do no harm to human life, which consequently constitute "hu-mane" weapons compared with conventional and nuclear weapons? Not at all, because defo

used against anti-war de-monstrations in the US, American physicians Dr liating products sprayed in South Viet Nam in massive and concentrated doses be-Sidel Victor and Dr. Goldwin come indeed deadly weapons come indeed deadly-weapons against poultry, cattle and men. They include products officially banned in agricul-ture by US law, such as cacodylic acid and picloram or picolinic acid amino-4 trichloro 3456 (teoficsor by Judemistry at Berkeley Disconsistry at Berkeley University at Robert of Harvard University, stated that even those common type can generate accidents deally for old lolks, children or sick for defoliating products and tear-gases in the list of University, at the Stoc-kholm Conference on Viet Nam). Since the Republican chemical weapons which he has pledged himself (far from trustfully) not to be the Administration took office first to use. Nixon merely intended to legalize the de-foliant warfare which has in the US, chemical geno-cide in South Viet Nam has

not decreased, cit has taken on, on the contrary, an unprecedented scale. The Nov. 18, 1060 communique . 18, 1969 communiqué the Committee to Denounce US-Puppet's Crimes in South Viet Nam stressed that in the first 10 months of Nivon's term of office US planes conducted thou-sands of toxic spraying missions, poisoning 285,000 people (killing 500, in most cases old folks and children) and destroying culture on a

oos.ooo hectare area. The gravity of escalation shown by the follow

The gravity of escalation can be shown by the follow- ing figures:		unconditionally their troops from South Viet Nam!	
Year	Total area affected in South Viet Nam	Index	Reference
1968	1,305,308 acres or 528,694 ha	100	The Guardian, Mar. 3, 1969
First 10 months	905,000 ha	171	South Viet Nam Com- mittee to Denounce US-Puppets' Crimes

The confrontation of US war expenditures in this connection is also meaningful. The Pentagon admit that the 1969 chemical war budget for South Viet Nam totals 71 million dollars, an increase by times as compared with the 1965 - 1966 budget. These figures, however, have been doctored, since it is an open secret that most of the 350 million dollars of the US 1969 chemical and bacteriological war budget is meant for South Viet Nam, an ideal test - ground for BC weapons of the US.

Another indication : Doctor Melselson revealed that the Pentagon into South Viet Nam a quantity of CS enough for 80,000 square miles, whereas CHEMICAL WARFARE...

artillery Over 1,000 Can Dai believers were affected and 13 children lethally Besides some r ooo hectares

Massive chemical sprayings were mounted on Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan and Kontum provinces in Central Trung Bo, During a raid on Thang Binh district, Quang Nam province, US troops on February 2, 1969 pushed to people from 64 to 77 years of age and an expectant mother into an air-raid shelter, and killed them all with gas. In the few days spanning

April and May 1969, repeated april and May 1999, repeated chemical sprayings resulted in the ruin of vegetation on dozens of square kilometres in Dien Chinh and Dien Hong villages, Dien An district, Quang Nam province. The six mountain districts of Ba To, Son Ha, Tra Bong, Song Re, Minh Long and Son Tay in Quang Ngai province were attacked with chemical pois-ons four times in June alone. The chemical agents withered over 5,000 hectares of maize, 4,000 hectares of bean over 4,000 hectares of bean, and over 20 million wheat plants, and killed thousands of head of cattle. Almost all the crops in Tuy An, Son Hoa and Dong Xuan districts of Phu Yen province were destroyed by US chemicals on June 20 and 21. In Phuoc Binh, Phuoc Gia and Phuoc Mang villages in Bac Ai district (Ninh Thuan prov ince) alone, 72 people were killed and over 2,000 others were affected in the many

tares of crop fields. On an area of 540 square kilometres of Gio Linn dis-trict (Quang Tri province) on the southern part of the demilitarized zone, US noxi-ous chemicals inflicted extensive losses in 1968. Again July, 1969 dozens of tons of chemicals in high concen tration were spread on this area, affecting thousands of

chemical sprayings in the last days of July, which also destroyed thousands of hec-

people, and destroying all the newly-planted crops.

NIXON'S

According to still incom plete figures, the US in the ten months under review, has conducted thousands of chemical sprayings on vast populated areas of South Viet Nam. All told, there have been more than 285,000 civilian casualties including over 500 fatalities mostly children and old people, and over 905,000 hectares, of fruit trees, food plants, and other crops have been com-

number of stricken regions have led to the following remarks on the effect of US

75 per cent of the rice plants have been destroyed. The rest suffered a decrease of 60 per in output.

- 90 per cent of the vege-tables have been completely

have been killed. Those slightly affected will not bear fruit again.

- Most of the fowls have been killed. Surviving hens and ducks have become sterile The same has happened

- Fishes have either been killed or had their eyes ex-

- To human beings, the noxious chemicals have caus instant death. In less serious cases, they have caused vomiting, hard breathing, fever, headache, skin diseases, etc. With regard to women, miscarriage, sudden loss of milk or abnorma menstruation have been very frequent.

— Many areas have been completely denuded of vege-tation. When there is no rain, temperature is unu-sually high after a chemical spraying.

- Where the jungle has been completely wiped out it is now much hotter in summer and much colder in winter than previously



Mme Nguyen Thi Ut, at Cu Chi (30km southwest of Saigon) a mother of four, seared by napalm

Two Years after the Second Session of the Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal (Nov. 20, 1967)

THE DOSSIER OF US WAR CRIMES CROWS EVER THICKER

II - WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE DRVN

SINCE Nov. 1968, the US has been deploying all kinds of aircraft, strategic B.52s included, and warships and artillery, in over 600 attacks against inhabited areas stretching from the 17th to the 19th parallels. On the average, 3 raids have been recorded every two days. At the same time
US spy planes have been US spy planes have been permanently reconnecting

III - US ATROCITIES IN SOUTH VIET NAM

IXON'S November 3 speech indicated that his alleged "search for peace" consisted in fact clinging to South Viet Nam, in prolonging and intensifying the war of aggression by means of maintaining indefinitely the US military recuration in South Viet Nam and in playing off the Vietnamese against the Vietnamese in the US impe-

force the prisoners to attend orce the prisoners to attend "denunciation of communism" courses and to salute the Saigon flag, in August 19/9, the jailers in US pay put those inmates to utterly savage torture, causing many fatalities and maining many for life. Some of the dead were teen - agers such was Dang Thi Rang, 16. In some instances, corpses were forcibly taken away to erase all evidence.

2 - Intensified Use of Mass-Killing Devices Parallel with increased ROM mid-January ROM mid-January to February 3, over 8,200 US, puppet and Pak in Hi troops, under US a. Cooksey, conducted a US, puppet and Pak Jung Hi troops, under US Gen. Cooksey, conducted a raid on Ba Lang An area comprising Binh Chau, Binh Phu and Binh Tan villages in Binh Son district. Son My Son Hai and Son Quang villages in Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai prov-ince. It was supported by a force of 130 tanks, 80 helicopters and many fighterbombers, and 23 warships and many combat launches. Arson, murders and rapes were committed wherever they went. As a result, over 300 people were killed on the spot, in addition to hundreds of others wounded.

After that, nearly 11,000 civilians were herded into tion camp on the Thien An Mount north of the provincial capital In March. 1,200 of these were taken to the high seas, where they were disposed of.

in Thang Binh district, same province, from April 25 to May 13. They killed 145 people, among them many children, by chopping off their heads, ripping their abdomens, or burning them alive. An operation by three battalions of the 5th Regiment, US 1st Marine Division, on Loc Phuoc and Loc Hoa villages, Dai Loc district, also in Quang Nam from May 9 to 15, resulted in the death of over 300 Civilians, mostly women and children From September 7 to 19, a multi-battalion orce of US and Pak Jung Hi troops raided the coastal of the Dien Ban district, Quang Nam province blocked all the roads, besieged the various hamlets, and started a free-killing bout Altogether, they slaughtered 129 people and disabled over 600 others, mostly women, children and old people. Thousands of houses were reduced to ashes and great damage was done to the people's property



After a US "sweep"

the DRVN over all of 25 provinces and cities, including Hanoi capital and Haiphong port. In particular from January to October 1969, B.528 carried out 36 carpet-bombings against a number of populated localities in West Quang Binh and Vinh Linh area. From November 1968 to October 1969, I'S warships and guns from South of the Ben Hai river regularly bombarded all of the 6 villages in the Northern part of the DMZ, with an average of one shelling everry two days. Especially in July 1969, US planes sprayed toxic chemicals along Ben Hai river, contaminating thousands of persons in 9 villages belonging to the Northern part of the DMZ and Vinh Linh area. destroying much cattle and crop

One of the undeniable proofs of US infringements of the DRVN's sovereignty and security is that from November 1968 to the end ob September 1969, no month passed without US aircraft being downed over North Viet Nam: the bottom rate was 3 planes a month (January 1969) and the climax Muly and August 1969).

It is to attain at any cost It is to attain at any cost their illegal, immoral and criminal objectives that Nixon and the US "hawks" have never ceased stepping up their crimes in South Viet

1 - Increase in Massacres and Terror In the recent past, under

the Nixon administration, US-puppet troops launched tens of thousands of terrorist operations against the popu-lation in all provinces in South Viet Nam. Following are some of the most typical mass-killings:

From January 13 to February 19, 1969, more than South Korean troops swept Ba Lang An region belonging Ba Lang An region belonging to Quang Ngai province, killed on the spot over 300 people, drowned 1,200 people in the high seas and herded 11,000 others in fascist-like concentration camps.

On February 23, 1969
US aircraft and artillery bombarded Kong H'Rinh (Kontum province), killing 350 people and wounding 1,000 others.

Particularly savage was Particularly savage was the repression of the female detainees in Thu Duc prison, 12km from Saigon. Here, 1,400 women were jailed by the Saigon junta for "political crime".

Driven mad for having
failed in their endeavour to

multiplied B. 52 bombings of large areas. UPI on August 30, 1969, reported that "B.52 missions in July and August 1969 exceeded the monthly average in the first 6 months of 1969." This bared the deceptive August 28 by the US representative at the Paris conference that the US had reduced the number of air sorties in response to de creased enemy activities. According to an AFP dis-patch on September 30, 1969. patch on September 30, 1069,
"in September 1969, B-53
droppel about 25,000 tons
of explosive on Tay Ninh,
Binh Long, Phouc Long,
On Phuoc Long alone, B-32
released nearly 17,000 tons,
of bombs in 85 raids. These
were the heavy 17,000 tons,
Standbass, IJanuary—February 1068) and Ben Het (Maytime 1068).

sweeps, the US imperialists

June 1969."
Mac Neir, governor
South Carolina, said: "T is talk of a decline in the fighting, and yet there was an increase in it" (AP. September 1, 1969). Averell Harriman, former chief negotiator at the Paris Conference, admitted : We have been talking peace in Paris, but we haven't really been making an effort stop the fighting" (A

(Continued page 7)

300 Days of the Nixon Administration's Heinous Crimes in South Viet Nam

OUANG NGAL PROVINCE Luong and Binh Phu villages

KONTUM PROVINCE

others wounded.

N Quang Nam province where the US stationed over 100,000 US-puppet and Pak Jung Hi troops.

258 of the 487 populated hamlets in the last ten

chemicals and terror raids

On March 1, during a sweep on Dien Binh village, Dien Ban district in Quang Nam province, the enemy tortur-

province, the enemy tortur-ed 4 children from twelve

to fifteen years of age, forcing them to give information on the "Vietcong." The

on the "Vietcong." The enemy carved slices off the victims' bodies, their ears and noses included, thus kill-

ing them all. Over 2,000 US-puppet troops raided Binh

Can Tho province, the enemy mounted as many as 213 actions on Xa Phien. N February 23. US-puppets' aircraft, ar-tillery and armed vehicles focused their attacks on the Kong H'Ring con-Thuan Hung and Long Phu villages between March r and May 20. using over 200,00 centration camp, 22km north of Kontum city. Detained in the camp were over cannon shells and thousands of tons of bombs. All the houses and gardens there were devastated. The raiders 10,000 people, mostly of the Sedan minority, and almost all of them Catholics, from killed more than 250 people and injured over 300 others. Nearly 300 women including old or pregnant women, or girls of 13 or 14 were raped. Thousands of other civilians 47 different villages. Next, enemy ground troops and tanks came into the camp, killing whoever they met on their way. More than were arrested and savagely 350 people were thus mas-sacred and thousands of beaten

MY THO AND BEN TRE

CAN THO PROVINCE

ROM January to June the US 9th Infantry Divi-sion "swept" many areas in My Tho and Ben OUANG NAM PROVINCE areas in My Tho and the Tre provinces, inflicting over 3,000 casualities, mostly old people, women and children.

Rallimore Sun of June 14 revealed that in the last months of the dry season, the 9th Infantry Division killed months have been razed to the ground. Entire areas have been devastated by an average of 100 people every day, and that the massive ground and air power was used indiscriminately.

NINH THUAN PROVINCE

US aircraft on August 16 struck at fishermen on the high seas off Phan Ri village. All the 30 boats assaulted were sunk, and some 200 crewmen lost their

VIET NAM COURIER

WORLD OPINION and the SON MY Massacre

THE massacre of over 500 inhabitants at Son My village has aroused widespread indignation in the world. Many mass organizations, personalities and newspapers in various countries have raised their voices against the US imperialists' crime and genocide in Viet Nam.

 On November 27, 300,000
 East Berliners (GDR) took
 part in a big rally demandng immediate cessation by sion in Viet Nam and con demning the Son My mass ADN reported

Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the GDR State Council, attended the meet-

Taking the floor, Gerald Goetting, President of the GDR People's Chamber, strongly condemned the barbarous Son My massacre by GIs. He pointed out: "The ietnamese people who have put up a heroic struggle are dear to our hearts. We express our solidarity by our continued active support to their light for the right to live, for the complete liberation of South Viet Nam and for final victory aggressors, called construction in the DRVN and for the demo cratic reunification of their country in freedom and democracy. The just cause of Viet Nam is also ours."

A resolution was unandy passed which said bloodbath of Son M and others in South Nam in the course of which thousands of defenceless women, children and old igers were barbarously and nhumanly slaughtered by the US aggressors are reminiscent of the darkest days of Hitlerite fascism. The wholesale massacre of South Victnamese civilians has brought to broad daylight criminal character of the US war of aggression in Viet Nam.

"We denounce the inhu man meat grinder of US imperialism and its policy for extermination in Viet Nam. We are shocked by the West German government's attempt to exculpate this atrocity and also by its material help to US aggress

· Such international and national organizations as the Women's International Soviet T.U. Central Cou German Free Youth League, the Argentina Move ment of Solidarity with Viet Nam, have issued angry pro-tests against the Son My massacre of civilians, mostly

. The world press has manimously flaved the US imperialists for the Son My crime. The American papers have been giving whole page). . In the Soviet Union, all

the big newspapers have printed stories on the Son My case. In its Nov. 30 issue, Pravda carried a statement by the inhabitants of Hatyn village razed in March 1943 the German fascists and other localities in the Soviet Republic of Bielorussia. The signatories to the statement, including L. Kaminski, the only survivor of the Hatyn massacre, de-nounced the Son My atrocity and many others committed by the US in South Viet Nam courageous militants against German fascist occupation demanded an end to the U war of aggression in Viet Nam and punishment of the

c In Cuba for a week the press, radio and televi-sion have been highlighting the Son My mass slaughter. In an article headlined "Nixon has been forced to admit the Son My ma acre", Granma, organ of the Cuban Communist Party. devoted a quarter of the frontpage of its Nov. 27 issue to the reactions of world opinion on this hei-nous crime. In another whole page, there appeared many photos of the massacre and special commentary saying that this was not the only crime perpetrated by the US imperialists in South Viet Nam and that their most monstrous crime was their

o In Czechoslovakia the papers Labour and Liberty likened the US aggressors' crimes in South Viet Nam o the German fascists'. They recalled Lidice and remarked that the Son My mass mur der was but a small part of the great tragedy of the US

before world public opinion,

for even naive people cannot believe that by killing chil-

dren ' the world can be saved

from communist danger."
The Son My crime is an

Popular Youth wrote in its Nov. 27 issue: "To Oradour and Lidice has been added Son My. The two former crimes took place in the dark days of Nazism during World War II and the latter in our era. The GIs mowed down 567 inhabitants of a village regardless of age and sex. The headsmen were soldiers of the United States, the by the US aggres most developed capitalist country which has conferred medals and badges on the assassins for their 'ex-ploits'. The US Viet Nam war has laid bare the true nature of the Yankee impeand toxic gases. nature of the Yankee imperialists. Those who have been clamouring for the continuation of the war-have unmasked themselves

Blitz, another Indian paper, pointed out that is was time to carry out serious investigations into the US imperialists' crimes in Viet Nam and that the barbarous massacre of the Son My villagers was an outrage

prominence to this affair eloquent indictment of all (which sometimes cover US policy in South Viet US policy in South Viet

> organ of the French Commu nist Party, and others papers such as Le Figaro, Le Monde, Paris Soir, ran detailed articles on the Son My affair. In its Nov. 21 editorial l'Humanité severely scor-ed the US aggressors and stressed that they must be held entirely responsible for that massacre. Paris Jour termed Son My a "Viet Nam Oradour.

o In West Germany, the Frankfurter Allegemeine Zeitung wrote: "Son My was only one link in the chain of US crimes in South Viet Nam. It was one of the criminal acts systematically committed by the aggressors. tion: "Was that a means of defending the self-determi-nation right of the South Viet Nam people?

e In Great Britain, the Observer said that, "The if only partly true, are horrifying.

With banner headlines, the Daily Mirror said that the massacre had given the rld a blue funk The Daily Mail wondered whether this was the nastiest incident in a nasty

The Daily Sketch carried nine photos of the mass-acre saying that these were the undeniable proofs which shocked the world

o In Denn ark the Tablaid the second biggest paper in the country, frontpaged an article saying that the Son My massacre spelled out the failure of the American war and stressing: "The culprits must be punished. Let's hope and believe so. With the massacre, the photos of death, of children with their arms slung around their dead brothers necks, with demonstration of bestial and brutal instinct, the war is lost for the Amer

wrote that the GIs had reiterated the Lidice tragedy of the German fascists in 1942 in Czechoslovakia and stressed that this was not the only crime perpetrated sors against the peace-loving Vietnam since the beginning of their open interference in the internal affairs of Viet Nam, they have committed un heard-of crimes with napalm

VIET NAM PARTY AND STATE LEADERS' MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES OVER PASSING OF MARSHAL K.E. VOROSHILOV

To Comrades

L.I. BREZHNEU Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. PODGORNY President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.N. KOSYGIN Chairman of the USSR Council of

WE are deeply grieved to learn of the passing of Comrade K.E. Voroshilov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the age

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and the Government of the DRVI, we convey to you and to the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the entire people of the Soviet Union, our most profound condolences.

A veteran revolutionary and an intimate comrade in arms of V.I. LENIN and I.V. STALIN, K.E. VORO-SHILOV devoted his whole life to the revolution-ary cause of the working class and people of the Soviet Union. For many years, in his capacity as a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Commit-tee, he actively participated in leading the building and defence of the Soviet power and the construction of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union. He was an eminent commander having made great contributions to the building of the heroic So forces and having recorded many glorious exploits.

With the passing of Comrade K.E. VOROSHILOV the Soviet people and the CPSU have lost an eminent son. But his spirit of dedication to the revolution, the working class and the people will be forever a shining example to all revolutionary fighters struggling for the glorious cause of socialism and communism

The Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese Commupists, will forever bear in mind the services of Comrade K.E. VOROSHILCV, an intimate friend of theirs, and highly value his contributions, to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vie

We pay our last respects to Comrade K.E. VORO-SHILOV, and ask you to convey our most profound condolences to the family of the late Hero of the Soviet Union."

> TON DEC THANG President of the DRI'N: LE DUAN. First Secretary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party ; TRUONG TRINII the DRVN National Chaiman of the DRVN Nat Assembly Standing Committee; PHAM VAN DONG. Prime Minister of the DRVN.

The Lebanese III Shanh and Al Duna Al Jadide ter in South Viet Nam had thrown more light on the true colours of the men in Washington.

• In Burna, Mirror and Vanguard on Nov. 27 strong-ly criticized the US aggres ors. The Mirror wrote: This was an act reminiscent the German fascists' in World War II.

The Vanguard commented: The news of the massacre of over 500 civilians at Son My by US troops astonished and terrified every one. Nevertheless, most barbarous is the fact that there are people trying to conceal it. The paper said this was a stain in the history of inkind, the outcome of the puppet administration's inviting US troops in for a aggression against South Viet Nam and their transfor mation into fascists and

o In Argentina, all the five papers in Buenos Aires on Nov. 27 frontpaged re-ports on the Son My affair and denounced to public opinion in Argentina the flagitious crimes committed by the American aggressors in South Viet Nam

The Dossier of US War In the International War Crimes Tribunal, Lord Bertrand Crimes Grows Ever Thicker We have not studied and deliberated solely in order to preserve the truth about

August 19, 1969). In an address published in the September 14 issues of the Prog-ressive and the Baltimore Sun, Senator Mac Govern complained that it was a dramatic fact with unreck onable consequences that the US had impulsed all their military activities in South Viet Nam and therefore let slip the opportunity to re-duce the casualties, to relax the tension both in military and diplomatic spheres and to pave the way for a more promising negotiating at-Saigon (Reuter, September 14).

It is beyond doubt that Nixon's step-up of the war of aggression in Viet Nam has been causing the Paris

3. Increased Use of Toxic

The Nixon government rdered more extensive use of toxic chemicals.

Since early 1969, areas all over South Nam from Quang Tri, Thua Thien to Go Cong, Ca Mau, from Tay Ninh close to the Cambodian border to Bien Hoa, Gia Dinh next Saigon, have been subjected to frequent noxious chemical and gas sprayings. The bulk of the victims has been old people, women and children. Toxic chemical sprayings have become a thick-coming matter in the Western and American press. Reuter on April 9, 1969, reported that Australian troops for ten days had thrown bags of crystallized CS chemicals into hundreds of undergrounds in in area 28km from Nui Dat

in its August 24, 1060 issue. the Sunday Times quoted a so-page document published by the US Defence Department. describing new weapons widely used by US troops in South Viet Nam to project toxic agents, such are "Sandy Andy" weapon, a 7-inch long barrel to propel CS bags, "Mighty Mite," an aspirator-like human-killing device to blow CS smoke or into undergrounds or gas into dwellings.

The paper also mentioned improvements in toxic chemical spraying methods con-trived by the US Defence Department for US troops sake, such as the use o aircraft or long-range cannons with 105mm and 155mm shells loaded with CS agent.

The magnitude of the criminal use of noxious chemi cals to strike at the life of the Vietnamese people were stressed by the American Professor of history Babric Kolko in an emergency con-ference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm in May 1060 The use of herbicides creased enormously since 1962 until it completely exhausted the US industry's ability to produce more. It is industrial capacity, and not policy. that has prevented the ever sharper escalation of anticrop and defoliation chemi-But their dark design was According to Profesrevealed straight out by General Raymond Davis sor Kolko, long-term ecologic-al damage extending to 20 commander of US Malong the DMZ: years will occur. The extent of actual effect of toxic chemicals embraces men, speediest way to shorten the Viet Nam war is to invade Laos and the South animals, vegetation and soil. Therefore, recently in a letter of North Viet Nam" (USIS to American women, the French Women Union has April 1st, 1969). warned the public opinion against the crime of "biocide" that the US imperialists Of late, on October 17, 1969, Mr. Phoumi Vong-vichit, General Secretary of

the Central Committee of

member of the Nationa

Commission for Implemen

tation of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, sent an

urgent message to the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos and the

contracting parties, strongly denouncing the US impe-

denouncing the US imperialists for having more and more intensified their war of aggression in Laos. He reported that in addition of

the existing 2,000 US mili-tary advisors and agents, the US had introduced in

Laos more than 12,000
"Green Berets" and had been striving to build up the Laotian "Special Forces"

into an essential strategic force to attack the liber-ated zone. With bombs and

shells of all kinds including

napalm bombs, with mas

killing weapons prohibited by international law, toxic chemicals included, US aircraft obliterated numerous

villages. The message em-phasized: "The ever graver aggression by the US in Laos is an evident fact con-

demned by progressive pub-lic opinion the world over, US public opinion included.

that many American senators

fear that the Nixon govern

ment would lead the United

States to a 'second Viet Nam'

As regards Cambodia, the

have been staging incessant

month passed without a protest from the Kingdom of

Cambodia against these acts of brigandage: wanton shell-

causing casualties among civilians, toxic chemical sprayings, violations of the

sprayings, violations of the Cambodian airspace, territo-rial waters and border kidnappings of fishermen, etc... In September 1969 alone, the Kingdom of Cam-bodia's Ministry of Foreign

Affairs had to protest many a time against the US imperialists and their stooges for

having, from August 3 to September 2, sent their aircraft and ground forces

on 12 occasions into the Cambodia's airspace and

territory over, and in, Kam-

pot, Svayrieng, Kompong Cham, Pray Veng and Mondulkiri provinces (Note to the US Embassy at

Pnom Penh - Sept. 13) and

for having intruded into the

Cambodian territorial waters

at Nam Kep on August 27,

capturing 3 Khmer fishermer

from Cooc village, Kampot

province (Note to the US

residential areas

provocative activities

and its Saigon lackeys

it has developed such an alarming of

in Laos.

ings of

have been deliberately com 4 - The True Name of "Vietnamization" Is War

According to a UPI dispatch on June 13, 1969, the US Defence Department in-tended to allocate 6.2 billion dollars in 5 years to build up the puppet armed forces to replace the US forces in their fighting against the Viet Nam people. On Septem-ber 5, US Admiral Thomas Moorea said the US had turn ed over to the puppet army 170 warships and had been building up for it a navy of 30 000 men.

And according to US mi litary sources, the amount of armoured vehicles furnished to the South Viet Nam [puppet] army will run to 1,600 b the end of this year. Artille ry battalions will be doubled in number and equipped with to5mm guns of 4,960 lbs of weight and over 34 km of range (UPI, May 28). The training of the puppet

up, Reuter reported on Octo-

ber 20 that in execution of the "Vietnamization" programme, every week 100 men were sent to America to be At present, " 100,000 recruits are attending courses in 25 military schools and 33 training centres in South Viet Nam i.e. twice the number of toainces two years before. Every year, more than a thousa Vietnamese were sent to the United States to get the training not available in Viet Nam" (AFP, October

As US House Representative Conyers stated, Vietnamization", " protective reaction," honourable settlement "honourable settlement" remain that shameful game the very name of which is war. Since Nixon's coming to power, the Saigon junta has remained as rotten, repressive and arbitrary as ever, he added.

VI - US AGGRESSION EXTENDED TO LAOS AND CAMBODIA

US armed intervention in Laos goes back to many years. In par-ticular since the bombing halt in North Viet Nam. halt in North Viet Nam, the US imperialists have concentrated their air at tacks on this country under the false pretence of sealing off the so-called "Ho Chi Minh trail across Laos."

Russell said: "Our function must discharge a deeper and harder duty. We speak because silence is complicity, a lie, a crime. We condemn evil in order to extirpate its

During the last two years. the world peoples have made

an end to their crimes in Viet Nam, Nevertheless, the US ruling circles and in particular the present Nixon government keep piling up in Viet Nam, Laos and in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia countless international crimes already uncovered by the Bertrand Russell Tribanal Moreover these crimes have been The US imperalists by their acts which constitute a repudiation of the basic principles of international law, are trampling underfoot fundamental national at the same time end ingering clear their condemnation of the US imperialists by means of positive actions for Camboolia.

VALUABLE AID...

" It calls on the entire people and army, various departments and organisations of various levels, to scrupuvarious levels, to scrupu-Ho Chi Minh's last directions. Ho Chi Minh's last directions, raise higher their spirit of self-reliance, bring into full play all abilities, make full use of all advantages, and overcome all difficulties, emulate with one another

Governments and peoples of the brother socialist couning, practise economy, make ing, practise economy, make the best possible use of the aid from the fraternal coun-tries, so as to completely defeat the US imperialist aggressors and build material and technical foundations for socialism in North Viet Nam, actively contribute to the strengthening of the forces of the socialist camp, support the national movement, and defend peace in South-East Asia and the whole world.

Reflections on Son My

(Continued from page 1)

to massacre civilians. they had not the courage to behave as Meadlo's father wanted them to ("My son should have knocked down the officer who had ordered him to kill people"), but their conduct was absolutely

No doubt, fearing that such things might occur and with a view to cutting down its own losses, the Pentagon has done everything possible to expand artillery and especially air actions. To a pilot who needs only to press a button to wipe out hundreds of human lives from thou-sands of metres of altitude tens of thousands of metres for the B.52 bombers—the war is "clean." His hand is not stained by blood, his conscience is quiet and he may hug "without a qualm of conscience" his sweetheart ployed.

AS we have learned suffered after the raid. Such a conception of a "clean war" will be—by the way—translete for the "Netnamiastion" of "Netnamiastion" of the suffered suffere the conflict under Nixon's strategy. The GIs who will strategy. The GIs who will have to stay will simply give logistic and air support to the pupper army. Nixon hopes thereby to "quieten" their conscience.

But the truth cannot be altered. Vietnamese blood will be always shed because of the American war! If it is not shed as at Son My, it will be shed by other engines in the arsenal of death of the Pentagon. And the con-Pentagon. And the con-science of the American and other peoples in the world continue to be outraged.

That is why, together with our people, they are unanimously demanding a halt to the aggression in Viet Nam. This war is a "dirty" war, so it must be stopped, no matter what methods and means em-

PLAF Successes...

(Continued from page 8)

regulars and civil guards engaged in pacification work in regroupment of inhabitants. Thousands of ad verse soldiers were knocked out. In the Da Nang sector, in the first 5 days of the month, the PLAF daringly struck at more than 40 bases, wiping out in all nearly 800 US and pappet troops; and in the Quang Ngai sector the patriots in

last 20 days of the

month, disabled more than

1 000 enemy troops on "pac ification" operations around urban centres.

TO THE READER We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

PLAF Successes in November

N. November, the PLAF again caught the US Command off its guard with a series of onsets: against the pupper Marine HQ in Rach. Gia. province, the "Special Forces" camps at Bu Frang and Bu Dop, nearly goo posts and bases in the Mckong. Delta and more than 100 positions, command posts and airfields in the rest of South Viet-Nam.

MORE THAN 4,700 ENEMY CASUALTIES AT BU PRANG - DUC LAP AND BU DOP

Nthe Western High Plateaux, in spite of all enemy ef-forts to strengthen its support bases and increase the use of bombers, especial-ly B.52's, the camps which the use of bombers, especially B.52's, the camps which are part of his "forward defence" system continued to be targets of devastating strikes.

In Bu Prang, about 178km I i Bu Prang, about 178km North-Northeast of Saigon, the enemy who had been forced to abandon 3 fire bases between Oct. 28 and Nov. 5, more than 600 US and pupped troops were wiped out and dozens of others captured Southwest others captured Southwest and "advisers."

"advisers. an attempt to relieve In an attempt to relieve Bu Prang, completely iso-lated, 2 puppet battalions were moved in as reinforce-ments. Engaged in furious fighting and sustaining heavy losses, these two units beat losses, these two units beat their retreat on Nov. 8, leaving the "Special Forces" to fend for themselves. The Americans made a new try by hurling into the scene the understrength pupper Regi-ment No 47 supported by a US paratroop battalion transferred from Phan Rang to Ban We Thuot. The Ban Me Thuot new-comers had to

themselves at Hill 892, 8km West of Bu Prang, thereby exposing themselves to the blows of the patriotic forces. In 3 days, from Nov. 13 to Nov. 15, 85 per cent of the combat strength of this unit were destroyed, with 800 men killed or

The following days, the PLAF kept up their harass-ment, particularly from Nov. 20 to Nov. 23, they put more than 400 adverse troops out of action, brought down 17 aircraft and destroyed 5 artillery pieces.

All told, between Oct. 28 and Nov. 29 on the Bu Prang

— Duc Lap front, the PLAF — Duc Lap front, the PLAF knocked out nearly 3,500 enemy soldiers including nearly 200 GIs. Remark-ably enough, all the 3 regiments of puppet Division 23 which ensured the defence of this sector sustained heavy losses. Regiment 47 was the hardest hit.

The enemy also lost 76 helicopters and planes, about 30 artillery pieces, 63 military vehicles and dozens of arms, munitions and other military depots. · The enemy also lost 76

military depots.

Fighting in close co-ordination with PLAF operating in the Bu Prang — Duc Lap sector, those in Photo Long province put the Bu Dop "Special Forces" camp 135km North of Saigon under constant fire. In of also [Nov. 100] of the property base, several US enampments and a puppet Kanger event of the property of the proper pet Ranger companies. In addition, they destroyed 18 helicopters, 64 vehicles and 10 cannons and mortars.

The patriots also pounded the Plei Can — Ben Het camp, 254 km North of Duc Lap and decimated several companies moving out on a

relief mission also stepped up their activisuch as Highways 14, 21 and 19, 11 particular on the section of Highways 16, 21 and 19. In particular on the section of Highway 19 West of Mang Yang Pass, the enemy, attacked more than a dozen wehicles and more than 190 men. The enemy rear bases were not immune from assaults either. On the night of Nov. 15, the PLAF over Pleiku, destroying 26 aircraft, and disabling more than 190 enemy soldiers among one onemy soldiers among ties on c mmunication lines 100 enemy soldiers among them a large number of offi-

In the provinces of Binh Long and Tnu Dau Mot, the PLAF also erased several US encampments near Dau DS encampments near Dau Tieng (Nov. 3 and 11) and at Coc Ruoi (Nov. 7 and 13), destroying 80 vehicles includ-ing 67 tanks and wiping out hundreds of GIs.

NEARLY 15,000 ADVERSE CASUALTIES IN THE DELTA AND URBAN AREAS

BEGINNING with the simultaneous overnight attacks of Nov. 5, 6 and 7, the November offensive of the PLAF was also directed against a whole series of positions, posts, base camps and military subscotors, chiefly in the Mekong Delta where, under the plan for the "Vietnamizations of the plan for the "Vietnamizations had shifted over to the unner troops the main war puppet troops the main war

In Rach Gia province, about 1,600 enemy troops were put out of action, 700 of them on the Xec Ro canal on the night of Nov. 5 when the PLAF blotted out a puppet marine HQ.

The following days, the PLAF of Ben Tre, My Tho, An Giang, Rach Gia, Go Cong, Kien Phong and Kien Tuong provinces raided nearly 300 positions, inflicting more than 10,000 casualties including hundreds of US "advisers." These provinces, especially Ben Tre, My Tho and An Giang, constitute for and An Giang, constitute for the enemy key "pacifica-tion" areas, and all 3 pup-pet divisions, the 7th, 9th and 21st, which had been assigned this task were seriously mauled.

In November, in the Tri-Thien-Hue area, South Viet Nam's Northernmost sector, Nam's Northernmost sector, in Central and Southern Trung o, the PLAF also mounted many attacks on US infantrymen and para-troops as well as on puppet

News in Brief

GIS' ANTI-WAR **ACTIONS**

In 1968 there were over cases of GIs in Viet am disobeying orders, de-anding repatriation, shoot-ing at their commanders, Nam ing at their commanders, burning down storehouses or rebelling in detention camps (including six cases of killing of COs). The rebellion of 750 Gls detained at Long Binh (20 km northeast of Saigon) in November 1968 ended with §8 casualites. The Nation and The Guardian have reported that the representation of the command ing at

SOUTHERN

● The most dramatic war protest by GIs occurred on Dec. 17, 1968, when over 3,000 US servicemen sta-tioned at Dong Du (39 km northwest of Saigon) staged an action lasting many days for the withdrawal of US troops.

According to the New York Times, the American servicemen are more and more disgruntled at the Viet more disgruntled at the Viet Nam war. In many military bases and positions, they have set up underground organizations and written newspaper articles and leaf-lets calling on their mates to oppose Nixon's unjust

war of aggression in Viet

● On Nov. 15, 1969, 300
Gls of the 54th artillery
intergroup, ground units and
military police at Phuce Vinh
base (60 km north-northeast
of Saigon) demonstrated for
an end of the Viet Nam base (60 km north-northeast of Saigon) demonstrated for an end of the Viet Nam war and complete withdrawal of US troops, by wearing black arm-bands sitting on 26 armoured cars.

■ In mid-November ■ In mid-November 1969, at Long Binh, a dentist in Medical Team No 38 filed with Nixon ap antiwar peti-tion signed by 125 artillery-men, MPs and military sur-geons and 30 officers includ-ing a lieutenant colonel and

On Thanks-giving Day (Nov. 27, 1969) 600 Gls staged a hunger strike as an anti-war action.

At the field hospital No or in Pleiku (278 km north-northeast of Saigon) about 100 officers, soldiers and surgeons fasted at the tradisurgeons fasted at the tradi-tional dinner (Nov. 27) in dissent over the Viet Nam war. They wrote Nixon a long letter bearing hundreds of signatures to explain the motive of their protest.

AN UNCOMMON TRIAL

T is reported from Saigon that on Nov. 28, 1969, and that on Nov. 28, 1969, and the saigon clique summoned before the special military court 43 people on charges of treason, "complicity with traitors," "spring for the Viet Cong" and "harming national seems that the saigness of the saig

Before the tribunal Huynh Van Trong refuted all the Van Trong refuted all the charges against him, saying he was but "Thieu's scapegoat." Vu Ngoc Nha said he had been a close collaborator of Nguyen Van Thieu. The others also ne others rejected accusations against them.

Nevertheless, Huynh Van Trong, Vu Ngoc Nha, Le Huu Thuy and another man were sentenced to life im-prisonment; 39 others got prison terms ranging from 3 months to 20 years hard 3 month

According to the same source, this was a special ribunal in which there were no investigating but only police interrogations, no, appeal, no dismissal Many prisoners' said they had been the property of the licemen.

The Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta was unable to bring any-thing to light as they had expected from this trial which on the contrary which on showed th that even their showed that even their people including their closest collaborators, did not see eye to eye with them and had to be dealt with fascist methods.

Latest News

O^N the night of Dec. 2, the PLAF hammered at about sixty targets in the Mekong Delta, north in the Mckong Delfa, north of Saigon, south of the Western High Plateaux and Da Nang region, Western agencies reported, 58 enemy bombarded, some of them with "serious losses in men and materials." The targets lit by PLAF artillery methodel the HQ of pupper linfantry Division 7 at My Tho, the bases of Phan Rang, Dau Tieng, Bu Prang and Duc Lap, respectively 60 km southwest, 265 km east - northeast, 64 km northwest, 178 km north-northeast and 208 km

northeast and 208 km northeast, of Saigon PLAF men also struck at the Tuyen Binh subsector CP (95 km west-northwest of Saigon), inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and many other positions and cut off Highway No. 4 linking Saigon to the provinces in the Mekong Delta.